

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN



JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published the 19th Sept. 1775.

A WHITE Loaf of each Flour to weigh 1 lb. 12 oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel 5/	Barley per Bushel 3/
Flour 10/	Peas 2/
Brown Bread 3/	Salt 1/
West-India Rum 1/	Indian Tea, 10/
New-England do. 1/	Chocol. per Doz. 1/
Hylocivado Sugar 1/	Rec. 1/
Single reed's disto 1/	Indian Cass per Bush. 1/
Molasses 1/	Wood 1/

High-Water at New-York, and San's-Riding and

Setting, till Thursday next.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Thursday	10	4	10	4
Friday	11	5	11	5
Saturday	12	6	12	6
Sunday	13	7	13	7
Monday	14	8	14	8
Tuesday	15	9	15	9
Wednesday	16	10	16	10

Days 10 Hours 30 min. the 19th.

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,

HAVING removed their store to New-Haven, desire all those indebted to them, to call and settle their accounts, either with them at New-Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phoenix, living in New-York, nearly opposite where said Broome and Company kept their store. They have still on hand, a small assortment of Goods suitable for the approaching season, to be sold for cash or short credit, on the usual moderate terms.

New-York, October 5, 1775.

PHILIP BROOKS,

BOOK BINDER from DUBLIN,

CARRIES on that business in all its branches, at his shop in Dock Street, between the Coffee house and Old slip bridge. New or old books lettered, gilt and rebound in the neatest manner; merchants and others supplied with blank books, either ruled or plain, on the shortest notice; pocket books, memorandum books, &c. He will study to give general satisfaction to his customers, and flatters himself the public will favour him with encouragement. The following pamphlets may be had at moderate prices—Cook's voyage round the world; Preface for an apprentice, Yorick's letters to Eliza, &c.

10-14.

Allegiance to crowned Heads upon the

British Throne.

THE word allegiance, is derived from the latin verb *alligari*, or *alligare*, which signifies the binding of one thing or person to another. When it is spoken of a subject with relation to his Sovereign, it means the obligation the former is under to submit to, and obey the latter in all things lawful; so that it is the legal faith, and obedience which every subject owes to his Sovereign, immediately upon his being placed upon the Throne, with the royal Crown upon his head, accompanied with his Coronation Oath.

Sovereign rulers, seated upon the Throne of Great Britain, are bound by their Coronation oath, to govern the realm according to the fundamental laws of the State, contained in Magna Charta: Which is the basis of all the English laws and liberties that can be justified. Which laws the subject is under indispensable obligations to obey, so soon as he assumes the relation of a subject to his Sovereign. But the obligation is very much confirmed by his taking the oath of allegiance. For he promises and solemnly swears, that he will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to his Sovereign upon the Throne, governing according to the fundamental laws of the kingdom.

This oath of allegiance taken by the subject, to the Sovereign, may be considered as the counterpart of the Coronation oath, taken by the Sovereign to the subject; and both together constitute the nature of a covenant between Prince and people. For as the King or Queen is bound by oath to govern the people according to the fundamental laws of Magna Charta, so the people are bound by the oath of allegiance to obey all the laws of the administration that are conformable to that great Charter.

But if the British legislature enact laws subversive of the fundamental constitution, Laws that stretch the prerogative beyond its limited bounds, and violate the liberties of the subject; the Sovereign adding his fan-

ction to them, and thereby violating his coronation oath; the people in such case, are absolved *ipso facto*, from their obligations of obedience to the King. So far, in this case, is it from being a virtue, and matter of duty for the people tamely to surrender their natural and constitutional rights and privileges, that it is their duty to resist upon them, and not submit to the cruel arm of despotism.

Every measure indeed, expressive of suitable deference to crowned heads, should be taken, by Petitions, Remonstrances, and Addresses to the Throne. But if all these are rejected and prove ineffectual, the subject has a right to defend his liberties by resistance, even unto blood; in case the Administration endeavour to carry their unconstitutional acts of despotism into execution by the sword. The law of God, the law of nature, and the gospel of Jesus Christ will justify them in so doing.

But may we rebel against the King? Is he not "the Lord's anointed?" No, the King of England is not "the Lord's anointed," in the sense that Saul, David, and other Kings of Israel were, who were made Kings by the special appointment, and nomination of God himself.

The government of the Jews, before God gave them a King, was Theocratical. God himself was their King and their lawgiver, in an absolute Sovereign. And when the form of their government was changed, he pointed out their Kings, who by divine direction were solemnly anointed with oil, God retaining his legislative superintendency, as supreme monarch, their Kings had only the administration of government committed to their trust. In which they were under indispensable obligations to be observant of his laws, in every step of their administration.

But we have no such Kings in England, nor ever had. Not one of them ever was pointed out by God, in that extraordinary way, nor anointed as those Kings of Israel were. Our Kings are made to by compact, as is apparent in the coronation oath, and oath of allegiance. The rule of the administration, is the law, or laws made by the Lords and Commons, agreeable to Magna Charta. And the King is as much bound by that constitution, as the subject.

Therefore, if the King gives his sanction to acts of Parliament subversive of that grand charter, by which he holds his crown; and endeavours to carry them into execution by force of arms, the people have a right to resist force by force, in vindication of their lives, their rights and privileges. And if they do, it can't with any propriety be called rebellion. For rebellion is a treasonous taking up of arms against the king, in the regular discharges of his important trust, as King of Great Britain &c.

But, when the King of Great Britain violates the constitution, by such mal administration as has been specified, he unking himself, and is liable to be deposed: Nay, he, in a sense deposes himself. The person remains, but the constitutional King of Great Britain no longer exists in him. Nor can he be recovered from that degradation, that moral and political death, without reversing, annulling, and repealing those unconstitutional acts which he has ratified, and recalling the fleets and armies of those rapacious, those bloody banditti he has sent forth to carry them into execution.

Can it with any propriety, be called rebellion to fight against such robbers, such murderers, who came with an unjustifiable commission to rob, plunder and destroy, contrary to the letter, spirit and genius of the British constitution? May it not rather be said, that they fight and rebel against the King, inasmuch as they rebel against the constitution that made him King; and so fight against the King, tho' they fight for his person? And are not all those ministers and law-makers, traitors to the King, who have led him into these destructive snarls? And yet the King himself cannot be excused.

It would be vain to say, he did not make those unconstitutional acts, but the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled. For he ratified them, and passed them into laws; when he might and could have negatived them. His approbation added them into laws, to enslave or murder his subjects.

And he having the power of making war, as well as peace, sent his hostile fleets, and armies, to enslave or destroy his American Colonies, when he might have withheld them, and ought so to have done: Nor can he any more be deemed the lawful King of Great Britain, until he repeals those cruel acts, and causes the bloody war to cease which they have commenced. No King, unless it be a constitutional King, can submit under the English constitution.

AMICUS CONSTITUTIONIS.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.

Extract of a letter from London, July 28.

"I am grieved to the soul, at seeing our political disputes arrive to so terrible a crisis. The 25th inst. we received the account of the battle of Charlestown, near Boston; we have only the government account, none from the provincials; however, Gen. Gage makes out 226 killed, and 828 wounded, of the regulars. It is shocking to humanity to think, that so much blood should be spilt through the obstinacy of a few men, who now plainly see they are exhausting the blood and treasure of this kingdom to no purpose. We are anxious here to have some certain account from the provincials, of that battle. The Ministry now do not scruple to say, these bloody measures originate from the King himself, who absolutely persists in the plan of reducing the Americans, at all events. It is generally thought that Lord North was against sending out troops, but as to the others, I fancy they see the improbability of executing their plan, and therefore prudently (but basely) endeavour to throw the whole odium on their R— Master's head.

"People here are very anxious to hear the resolves of the Congress; and those who a week ago thought General Gage had troops enough to march through America, now alter their tone, on finding the dispute for a mile of ground, cost him 1034 men wounded and slain; they begin to think Gage must be content to keep possession of Boston, and that the New Englanders are men of more courage than they dreamed of. We have received accounts from Georgia, that the people of that province have acceded to the resolves of the Continental Congress; I wish it may be true, as the Tories here promised their cause great support from that province, keeping their ports open. It is said a regiment of Highlanders is to be sent out, and 1000 Hanoverians. I don't know how true; but this you may depend on, that several more ships are put into commission, and are intended for America; also I know it as a fact, that a great deal of ammunition and warlike stores were lately sent to Boston, from which you may judge of the disposition of our rulers.

P. S. I was this day in company with a boat-builder, who informed me that government has contracted for a considerable number of flat bottomed boats, to be finished in three weeks, and that he has engaged to build twelve by that time."

Extract of another letter from London, July 29.

"As in all probability the means of communication between us will soon be stopped, I am constrained to write even when I have nothing of importance to communicate. We have at length got an account from government, of the battle of the 17th June, for which, garbled as it is, we are indebted to the ingenuity of some, who, suspecting that they had been in possession of the news some days, sat down and wrote an account of a battle, such as they thought likely to be fought, and sent it to the papers, which was published the next morning. As it defeated the regulars with great slaughter; and as it was wrote with great semblance of truth, it threw Administration into confusion. They huddled up an account immediately, and sent it to the Gazette, which in course was to be published about 8 o'clock that evening; but by the time the impression was thrown off, they found themselves so much dissatisfied even with the account of their own making, that they sent and had it destroyed, and prepared that which they have now given us, by which means the town was kept waiting till 2 o'clock in the morning, before the Gazette was published. This account, favourable as it no doubt is, compared with the truth (for we as yet have had none from the provincials) has had a wonderful effect. The minds of people on the side of government, even

of those that were most sanguine, begin to be soured. Those who made no doubt of the success of the troops, cannot help expressing their discontent. And they who used to speak most contemptuously of the provincials, complain now that Administration should send such a *band* of men to be devoured by such *multitudes*. What will be done next is somewhat problematical. 'Tis said orders are dispatched to General Gage, not to hazard another battle till he is reinforced. Query, Will the provincials let him alone? Government has sent many thousand stand of arms to Quebec, in hopes of getting the Canadians to take up arms against you; and they talk of sending a Highland regiment of 1000 men complete. This, and many other things they talk of, together with the men of war, must create a deal of expense; and whether Lord North will be hardy enough to meet Parliament with a requisition of so much money, and whether Parliament will grant it, is another question. Parliament is prorogued to the 14th of September, and it is not improbable they may not choose to meet it till some time in November, as usual. In the mean time, your provincials have gained immortal honour. I should have told you, that it has been advised, to order Gen. Gage to relinquish Boston, after burning it, and to fortify himself on Rhode Island; whence, by means of his ships and guns, to make descents upon your coast, laying waste where you are least prepared to oppose him. God give you wisdom, fortitude and success."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Aug 1.

"The calamities under which your continent at this time labours, affect us exceedingly, and we sincerely feel for your unhappy situation. We hope, however, that this period is near approaching, when this unnatural war shall be no more, and peace and harmony again reunite every branch of the empire."

Extract of a letter from the Camp at Cambridge, October 1, 1775.

"We have just received an account, that Col. Arnold had got five 50 miles up Kennebeck river, found all the batteries ready, and proceeded six days ago, his men in good spirits, and with every encouragement. The Captain of this vessel says, it he gets to Quebec before Carleton can get down from St. John's with the troops, it will surrender without a shot being fired. That there is the greatest collection of arms and ammunition that has been in one place in America for a long time. He says, he has not less than 10,000 quarter casks of powder in the magazine, and that there is all other ammunition in proportion.

"The General has directed three vessels to be armed and manned, to intercept the transports daily arriving at Boston with provisions, &c. The people of this province, particularly on the coast, are much pleased with it, and we expect to derive no small advantage from it. There has been no movement in either camp here for several days, and scarcely a gun fired, except upon five or six days ago, a cannon shot from one line passing through the barrack on Boston Neck, took off the leg of a Captain of the 44th, which was shot on a heavy firing from them for some time; but with no effect. Our lines are now extended very near within point blank musquet shot of their centres. It is proposed to drive them quite within their lines, which may be easily done this week. Two defects yesterday, but brought no news."

We hear from New Castle County, with certainty, that Colonel Cochrane's Battalion will be reviewed at Christiansa Bridge, on Monday the 16th Oct. instant.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, Sept. 26.

"I should be glad if you would move into the country, as there are four fall of men of war going to your port, as I am informed, and have got on board materials for destroying the town. There are no signs here of matters being made up.

By an Express from Ticonderoga, which arrived here on Friday last, we are informed, that General Montgomery, on the 18th of September, marched with 500 of the forces under his command round St. John's, and had a slight skirmish with a party of the regulars, who, after a few shot, retired be-

fore him, and that he then sat himself down before St. John's.

On Friday last a discovery was made of some letters, sending by Christopher Carter, who had taken his passage on board the Snow Paddy for London; the vessel was pursued to Chester, where the letters were found on Carter, by which it appeared that Dr. Kearley, Leonard Snowden, James Brooks, and the above named Carter, were concerned in writing the most infamous lies their malice could invent, to spirit up the ministry against this City and Province, to incite them to send troops here, and that Carter was the carrier, and was instructed to tell a great deal which they were afraid to trust to paper.—In consequence of the above discovery, Kearley, Brooks and Snowden, were taken up on Friday night and put under a strong guard, and Carter who had been suffered to go from Chester, after the delivery of the first letters, was pursued by order of the Committee, taken from on board the Snow at Reedy Island and brought back.—They have all been since examined by the Committee of Safety, in which examination such a scene of villany was opened, that it was thought proper to keep them confined from the fury of the populace, till they shall think of a proper punishment for such enemies to this country.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina, dated Sept. 12.

"We are not altogether without our fears from the Indian enemy, but our Negroes are quite quiet since the execution of one of the most sensible and most daring of them, named Jeremy, a free Negro, who was found guilty of having endeavoured to cause an insurrection. It is a generally received opinion that we shall have troops here in the winter, and all preparations are making to oppose them; many people have all their valuable goods and furniture packed, and stores are building in the country to lodge them in."

L O N D O N.

Aug. 4. Some capital impeachments are already spoken of as a certainty, presently after the meeting of a certain august assembly.

Some persons who are shortly expected from America, it is whispered, will never hold any post under government again.

At every Rebel, who is taken prisoner, has incurred the pain of death by the law martial, it is said that government will charter several transports, after their arrival at Boston, to carry the culprits to the East-Indies for the Company's service, as it is the intention of government only to punish the ringleaders and commanders capitally, and to suffer the inferior Rebels to redeem their lives, by entering into the East-India Company's service. This translation will only render them more useful subjects than in their native country. [How these traitors arrogantly presume upon the execution of their schemes of villany, as if they possessed a real omnipotence, and could command future events.]

A correspondent says, that the advising the importation of foreign troops (on any pretence whatever) into any part of the British empire, is High Treason to the constitution.

The ensuing session of Parliament is like to be a warm one. The payment of 600,000. Civil List debts, and the addition of 20,000. a year to that revenue, will come with a fine grace from a Minister whose measures will lessen the sinking fund 500,000. a year, at a time that the nation is actually engaged in an unsuccessfull American war, on the eve of a Spanish and French war, and bullied by Austria, Prussia, and Sweden. But matters will go on very smoothly: posts, places, jobs, and contracts, will be so persuasively eloquent, that the interests of Great-Britain may take care of themselves.

The Ministry stand so much in need of pens to support their measures, that pensions are ordered to the author of Remarks on the principal acts of the last Parliament, to the Dean of Gloucester, and to Sir John Dalrymple, for their American publications. Dr. Johnson and Dr. Goldsmith are at the dirty work again.

Aug. 8. It is said, Sir Jeffery Amherst has been closetted often of late, and is expected to take the command of our troops. Before he enters on the service it behoves him to recollect what was the consequence of a great man's being over persuaded to expect a high department in the law, as he afterwards was not able to bear his own reflections. And as a proof that military honours, wealth, and the smiles of a court, will not quiet the troubled breast, may Sir Jeffery reflect on the ignominious exit of a successful warrior and Eastern plunderer!

The Spanish Ambassador, it is said, holds himself in constant readiness to embark on the shortest notice.

Admiral Shuldham, who was appointed second in command, is now made commander in chief in America, in the room of Admiral Graves, who is recalled. It is not known whether Admiral Byron will have the second post of the command or not.

They write from the Hague, that his Prussian Majesty has at this time an army consisting of 50,000 infantry, and 7,000 cavalry, fit for immediate action.

Orders have been sent to Cork and Kinsale to provide quarters immediately for eight regiments of foot, which are to be quartered there for the greater convenience of embarkation.

Orders are sent to the dock near Plymouth, for the regiment lying in the barracks at that place, to hold themselves in readiness to embark for America on the shortest notice.

It is said, that silence, concerning any intelligence from America, has been recommended to the several clerks in all the public offices, as they value their places.

Clothing for 9000 Canadians is already shipped for Quebec; which will be followed very soon by clothing for 5000 more. Their uniform is buff waistcoats and breeches, and green coats faced with red.

If the troops compel the Americans to lay down their arms and acknowledge the English government, the affair will resemble a forced match, and jealousies and incontinence will prevail: if the colonies weary and conquer the regulars, a divorce will take place, and a most cordial hatred and sovereign contempt will subsist on each side the water.

The Quakers at Philadelphia have excommunicated several of their people for not strictly adhering to the orders of the Congress.

Aug. 15. A letter from Newcastle, dated August 12th, says, on Tuesday hand bills were put up in this town for taking up transports for America, also for St. George, to carry Hanoverians to Gibraltar and Mahon, and to bring troops to England.

It is confidently asserted that the court of Spain has sent a memorial desiring the assistance of Great Britain in subduing the Moors and piratical states in Africa.

Aug. 17. It is said that the petition with a plan for reconciling the differences subsisting between the North-American colonies and the mother country, brought over by Governor Penn, will be presented to his Majesty in council to-morrow.

Late on Wednesday evening an express arrived at the Secretary of State's office in Cleveland row, from Paris, which, we are informed, brings an account, that the French are making all over the kingdom the greatest preparation for a war, and that couriers are daily passing from thence to Madrid, and also to Lisbon, but that every thing is kept as secret as possible.

Tuesday last a draught of 400 men was taken from the Royal Train of Artillery, at Woolwich, and marched immediately to Portsmouth, in order to embark on board a ship destined for America.

Aug. 29. The petition brought over from Pennsylvania by Governor Penn's brother was not presented yesterday to his Majesty at St. James's as was expected, but a day will soon be fixed for its being received.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Aug. 11.

"The day before yesterday his Excellency Sir Joseph Yorke presented a memorial to the States General, entreating them to prolong the term of the prohibition laid upon the Dutch against carrying arms or ammunition to the Americans; to which their High Mightinesses consented, and issued orders accordingly."

"It is reported, that notwithstanding the bad success the Spaniards have met with, they are determined to bombard Algiers."

The Hanoverian troops which are to embark at Stade for Gibraltar and Mahon on board our transports, who are to bring home the troops garrisoned there, are taken into the pay of Great Britain for two years.

It was currently reported yesterday, that advices had been received from town from Madrid, that the Spanish Consul had forbidden any English ship lying more than forty eight hours at Monto Christi.

PROVIDENCE, October 7.

Letters have been received at Cambridge from Col. Arnold, who commands the detachment which lately went from that place for Canada, dated at Fort Western, the 28th ult. in twenty days from which time, the Colonel expected to arrive in Canada.—The detachment was then in three divisions, the first of which was to march the next day, the second and third the two following days. A spy that had been sent out to reconnoitre, reported that the ways were passable. The troops were in the greatest health and the greatest harmony subsisted amongst the officers.

NEW-PORT, October 9.

By the motions of some of the men of war and transports, in this harbour, last Monday, it was suspected they intended to take off live stock from the farms on the south part of this island, called Brenton's neck, the ensuing night; whereupon a number of persons went down in the evening, and brought off about 1000 sheep and between 40 and 50 head of horned cattle, from several farms; but there still remained a considerable

number of cattle, sheep, and hogs, on two farms belonging to Jahleel and Benjamin Brenton; great part of which is supposed were by them there collected for and sold to the men of war, to be sent to Boston, for the express purpose of supplying our inveterate enemies.—The next day the ships took off from said Brenton's farms, about 35 head of cattle and 150 sheep; on Wednesday they took five or six more cattle. There being still left on the farms of James Jahleel and Benjamin Brenton, between 60 and 70 head of cattle. On Wednesday and Thursday morning, about 300 minute-men arrived here from the county of Providence, Tiverton, and Little Compton, under the command of Col. Eleck Hopkins and William Richmond, Esq; and as soon as they had refreshed themselves, they marched into the Neck, and brought off 66 horned cattle, some sheep, hogs, and poultry, the ships the same time lying within gun shot and discharged several cannon at them, but without any effect.

This town having been threatened to be fired on from the men of war, on account of the armed force which made its appearance here, a great many of the inhabitants moved part of their effects out; and many left the town. The carts, chairs, riding chairs and trucks were so numerous, that the streets and roads were almost blocked up with them. Thursday and Friday being rainy and muddy, the poor women and children were much exposed in looking out for some place of safety; the people continued moving out very fast all Sunday and yesterday, with their effects.

It is almost impossible to conceive what rascally tricks have been made use of to distress this town, by the abandoned set of ministerial troops here.

The ships in this harbour, last week seized several vessels loaded with wood, from Long Island, which vessels we are well assured, had Captain Wallace's permission to fetch wood for the supply of this town.

Saturday afternoon the ships Rose, Glasgow, and Swan, a brig with six guns, and one or two small bomb-mortars, three or four tenders, two transports, and several wood vessels, &c. making in all fifteen sail, weighed anchor and went up the river, entered the harbour of Bristol, and demanded 300 sheep, which not being complied with, between eight and nine o'clock they began a heavy fire on the town, and continued it upwards of an hour; in which time a number of shot went through the houses of William Bradford, Esq; Captain Ingraham, damaged the church a little, and several shops, stables, &c. The women and children, in great distress, (dark and rainy as it was), were obliged to leave their habitations, and seek shelter in the adjacent country. Between nine and ten o'clock a committee was appointed to go on board, who settled the matter by giving or selling 40 sheep. In the small defenceless town of Bristol, were near 100 persons very sick, and dead at the time of this firing, and we are assured, two sick persons actually died of the fright.

We hear the men of war have cut up a quantity of corn at Popoquash on Hog Island.

WHEREAS the Fulling mill of Hanover, in Morris county, and the appurtenances thereto belonging, were advertised the 28th of last September for sale, but not being sold for want of buyers; I therefore, by the advice of a number of my customers, inform the public, especially those who live at a distance, that may perhaps be at a loss to know whether I yet carry on the business at Hanover, —I do hereby acquaint them, that I carry on the Fulling and Dyeing business in its several branches, to the greatest perfection, where the public may depend upon having their cloth done in the best manner, and with the greatest care and dispatch; almost any colour dyed upon woollen cloth, yarn, wool and silk or cotton, linen, &c. But die stuffs sometimes proving not good, neither can I find in York, or Philadelphia, of every sort or quality, such as I could mention, &c. for such and such colours or dies, and the deadness of the wool, some of it caused by the hardness of the water, and for want of proper care taken of the sheep, it seems to be very hard or difficult striking some colours, to the advantage or shade they do at home. I have followed the trade several years in this country, have worked almost all over England, Scotland, and Ireland, where it was my chief study to give place, to dive into this mystery; and the reasons above given, and for want of encouragement, is the cause why I don't die every colour, as well, and to as great perfection as they do at home.

Men's clothes cleaned, and the spots taken out, the colour retrieved; women's scarlet cloaks cleaned and the colour retrieved; as also gowns, skirts, silks, or waistcoats; takes mildews from goods damaged by salt water, or otherwise, &c. by me

WILLIAM DENNISTON, Clothier, At Hanover, Morris County.

N. B. A journeyman wanted, that understands his business in its several branches, or in the shearing and pressing way, at Hanover.

(11)

DRUMS

Of the best Quality, manufactured in America, To be sold by the Printer.

11

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG Man who has been used to drive a Carriage and take care of Horses, can be well recommended for his sobriety and honesty—Inquire of the Printer.

11—14

Just published, and to be sold by VALENTINE NUTTER, BOOK-BINDER.

Opposite the COFFEE-HOUSE: JOSEPHUS'S WORKS, 4 vols. octavo, neatly bound and lettered, much superior to any that have yet made their appearance, at the moderate price of 3s. per set. He has likewise for sale, day books, &c. of his own manufacture. As he continues to carry on the book binding business in all its branches, he hopes for the continuance of his former customers, and the public in general, being determined to do his work as cheap and good as can be done in this city. Old books from the country will be done neatly, and returned immediately.

He has yet on hand the following books, Folio and octavo bibles, Blacklock's parables, Barker on the new testament, Fordyce's sermons to young women, Sackhouse's history of the Bible, &c. on his study, Sherlock on Providence, death, and Peter the Great, Rolin's ancient history, 20 vols.

Guthrie's history of Scotland, 10 vols.

Arabian tales, 4 vols.

Young's works, 4 vols.

Rambler, 4 vols.

Tattler, 3 vols.

Humphrey Clinker, 3 vols.

Don Quixote, 4 vols.

Goodwin's Queen Mary, 4 vols.

Guardian, 4 vols.

Fable of the bees, 4 vols.

Ashton's voyage, 4 vols.

Sherlock's discourses, 4 vols.

Fordyce's dialogues, 3 vols.

Hervey's dialogues, 3 vols.

Rowe's works, 4 vols.

Gill Blash, 4 vols.

Shenstone's works, 4 vols.

Seed's sermons, 4 vols.

Wilson on the covenant, 3 vols.

Lealand's Demerit, 4 vols.

Conductor Generalis, or L. powder, pencils, the Justice's Assistant, Receipt books, Fresh and English dictionaries, Pocket books, almanacs, &c. &c.

Like-wise the following PLAYS: Rehearsal, C. 10, West Indian, B. 10, The Merchant of Venice, B. 10, The School for Scandal, B. 10, The Rivals, B. 10, The Provoked Wife, B. 10, The Fair Quaker, B. 10, The Two Gentlemen of Verona, B. 10, The Merry Wives of Windsor, B. 10, The Taming of the Shrew, B. 10, The Comedy of Errors, B. 10, The Merchant of Venice, B. 10, The School for Scandal, B. 10, The Rivals, B. 10, The Provoked Wife, B. 10, The Fair Quaker, B. 10, The Two Gentlemen of Verona, B. 10, The Merry Wives of Windsor, B. 10, The Taming of the Shrew, B. 10, The Comedy of Errors, B. 10, The Merchant of Venice, B. 10, The School for Scandal, B. 10, The Rivals, B. 10, The Provoked Wife, B. 10, The Fair Quaker, B. 10, The Two Gentlemen of Verona, B. 10, The Merry Wives of Windsor, B. 10, The Taming of the Shrew, B. 10, The Comedy of Errors, B. 10, The Merchant of Venice, B. 10, The School for Scandal, B. 10, The Rivals, B. 10, The Provoked Wife, B. 10, The Fair Quaker, B. 10, The Two 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CAMBRIDGE, October 12.

Last Tuesday one of our privateers from Beverly, having been on a cruise in the Bay, was followed, on her return into port, by the Nautilus man of war. The privateer ran aground in a cove a little without Beverly harbour, where the people speedily assembled, stripped her, and carried her guns, &c. shore. The man of war was soon within gunshot, when she also got aground; she however let go an anchor, and bringing her broadside to bear, began to fire upon the privateer. The people of Salem and Beverly soon returned the compliment from a number of cannon on shore, keeping up a warm and well directed fire on the man of war for two or three hours, and it is supposed did her considerable damage, and probably killed and wounded some of her men; but before they could board her, which they were preparing to do; the tide arose about eight in the evening, when she cut her cable and got off. Some of her shot struck one or two buildings in Beverly, but no lives were lost on our side, and the privateer damaged very little, if any.

No express is yet arrived here with an account of the taking Montreal.

WORCESTER, October 13.

It is said General Gage is actually failed for England.

The enemy fired above ninety cannon balls into Roxbury on Friday last, which did no other damage than killing two cows, and wounding the arm of a marine, taken at Lexington, and since inflicted in the Continental army.

General Washington has heard from Col. Arnold, who had then passed the Carrying-Place, and was going to embark on the river Chaudiere, and writes that he was assured there were no forces of consequence to resist him at Quebec, where it is thought he is arrived.

NEW-LONDON, October 15.

Last Monday was brought in here by an armed schooner in the service of this colony, a large ship, — Barron master, which she met with near Stonington. The ship had on board 8000 bushels of wheat, which he took in at Baltimore, and cleared out from New York; & Falmouth in England, but on the 10th of Sept. in lat. 38 long. 66 met with a gale of wind, in which the vessel was overboard, and lost her mainmast; after which, it is supposed she intended for Newport, but meeting with head winds, they put into Stonington. — She is owned by Christopher Champlin, in New Port, and is said to be the same vessel and master which some months since cleared from Baltimore for Ireland, with a load of flour, and was taken by some of the King's ships on this station, and carried into Newport. She is gone with her cargo to Norwich.

NORWICH, October 9.

We are this moment informed, that a brig from New York, loaded with flour, for the use of the ministerial army at Boston, ran ashore on Saturday last, on a reef of rocks off Stonington. — Capt. Niles, of an armed vessel, belonging to this town, is now along side and casting her of the cargo.

PRINCETON, September 28.

Yesterday the annual commencement of the college of New Jersey, was held in this town. The assembly which met on the occasion was numerous and polite, and expressed great satisfaction with the performances of the young gentlemen who were admitted to the honours of the college. — The exercises of the day were conducted in the following order, after prayer by the President.

A Latin salutatory oration, de Luxuria, was pronounced by Mr. Charles Lee.

Then Mr. James M. Cree, as respondent, and Mr. John Blair, as opponent, held a forensic dispute on the following subject, "Truth is never to be violated from any prospect of advantage, or any supposed necessity."

An English oration on the nature and pernicious effects of luxury, was next delivered by Mr. John Sprigler.

This was followed by a Latin forensic dispute on this question, "An immortalitas mentis humis ratione sola demonstrari potest?" in which Mr. John Montgomery was respondent, and Mr. Andrew Kirkpatrick, opponent.

To this, succeeded another forensic dispute, in English, between Mr. John Trezvant, respondent, and Mr. Ichabod Burnet, opponent, on the following subject, "The moral duties are the same in their nature, object, and obligation, between societies and private persons."

An English oration on the utility and importance of history, was then delivered by Mr. John Evans.

Next succeeded an English forensic dispute between Mr. Thomas Spratt, respondent, and Mr. James Reid, opponent, on the following subject: "Civil liberty promotes virtue and happiness."

Mr. Isaac Keith then delivered a Latin oration on this subject, "Pax nationis summa felicitas."

This was succeeded by an English forensic dispute on this position: "A retired solitary life has no tendency to promote knowledge, happiness or virtue; in which Mr. Isaac Tichenor was respondent, Mr. James Duncan opponent, and Mr. Spruce Macay, replicator.

Mr. Samuel Doake then delivered an English oration on Eloquence.

This was followed by another forensic dispute in Latin, on this subject: *Est lex naturae et gentium, qua reges et nationes, quantumvis inter se disjunctae, obligantur*: in which Mr. Arnold Elzey was respondent, and Mr. William Claypole, opponent.

Mr. Joseph Finley then delivered an English oration on the growth and decline of empires.

Mr. William Bradford, B. A. one of the candidates for a second degree, next entertained the audience with an English oration on the pernicious effects of arbitrary power.

The President then proceeded to confer the first degree in the arts, on the following young gentlemen: viz. Messrs. Charles C. Beary, John Blair, Ichabod Burnet, William Claypole, Edward Crawford, Samuel Doake, James Duncan, Arnold Elzey, John Evans, Joseph Finley, Isaac Keith, Andrew Kirkpatrick, John Josias, Charles Lee, Spruce Macay, James M. Cree, John Montgomery, John Pigeon, James Reid, John R. B. Rogers, Archibald Scott, John A. Scudder, John Springer, Thomas Spratt, Isaac Tichenor, and John Trezvant.

The following gentlemen, being alumni of the college, were admitted to the second degree in the arts; Messrs. Robert Archibald, William Bradford, Joseph Eckley, Samuel Edmiston, Isaac Evans, Philip V. Fithian, Andrew Hodge, Andrew Hunter, William Linn, George Luckey, Robert Keith, and Nathaniel Ramsay.

The valedictory oration, "on magnanimity," was then delivered by Mr. John R. B. Rodgers.

Prayer by the President concluded, as usual, the exercises of the day, and the assembly retired highly pleased with their entertainment; as the young gentlemen severally acquitted themselves with deserved reputation.

NEW-YORK, October 19.

Extract of a Letter from the Camp at Cambridge, from undoubted Authority; dated Oct. 19th, 1775.

"Gentlemen, "By an intelligent Person from Boston, the 3d Instant, I am informed that a Fleet consisting of one 64, and one 20 Gun Ship, two Sloops of 18 Guns, two Transports, with 600 Men, were to sail from Boston as Yesterday; their Destination a profound Secret. That they took on board two Mortars and four Hawitzers, with other Artillery calculated for the Bombardment of a Town. I have thought it proper to apprise every considerable Town on the Coast, of this Armament, that they may be on their Guard. Should I receive any further Account of their Destination, it shall be forwarded."

"The same Person also informs, that an Express Sloop arrived four Days before, from England, at Boston, which left the 8th of August. Gen. Gage, and most of the Officers who were at Lexington are recalled, and sail this Day. General Howe succeeds to the Command. Six Ships of the Line and two Cutters, under Sir Peter Dean, are coming out: Five Regiments and 1000 Marines may be expected at Boston in three or four Weeks. No Prospect of Accommodation; but, on the other Hand, every Appearance of the War being pushed with the utmost Vigour."

We are assured that several gentlemen in Ulster county, have lately received letters, (one of which is from an officer of note, dated the 4th Instant,) from our camp near St. John's, all which letters agree that Captain Prescott, the commanding officer at St. John's, had sent out a flag to Gen. Montgomery, offering to surrender the fort, on being allowed to march out with the honours of war, and artillery; but that the General had returned for answer, that the possession of the ground was not his principal object, and that he could not capitulate on any terms but their surrendering as prisoners of war.

The letters also mention, that 4 or 500 Canadians had joined our Army, that great numbers of others were employed in providing necessaries for it, and that the people in general appeared very friendly, and ready to promote our design.

We have heard from several credible persons, that there was no truth in the report which was current last week, that Col. Allen and his party, or any of them, had been taken prisoners, in Canada.

We hear from Rhode Island, that Col. Ezek Hopkins, a brave and experienced officer, is arrived there, at the town of Bristol, with 700 men, sent by General Washington in order to protect the inhabitants from the Piratical incursions of a Captain Wallace, and other Free-Booters, acting under the pretended authority of a set of Traitors,

aiming to establish a tyrannical government, on the ruins of the English Constitution.

This Pirate, Wallace, having presumed, in a cowardly dependence on his lawless force, to demand the property of the inhabitants, and like other Robbers, threatening them with destruction in case of refusal, which threat he enforced, by murderously and treasonably firing a number of shot against the town of Bristol, the inhabitants of which, sent on board the said Pirate, a Committee to expostulate with him, on the baseness and villany of his conduct.

In his vindication, he showed them the orders of the more atrocious and bloody Traitors, under whose authority he acted, by which he was directed to fire upon, murder and destroy every town or city, where there should be the least appearance of men in arms, in order to defend their rights and liberties; and he told them, that in case there should be the appearance of men in arms, in opposition to his illegal demands, he should certainly fire upon them. After he had by threats, extorted from, and robbed the inhabitants of as much of their property as they were, on such a sudden demand, able to produce, Col. Hopkins and his forces arrived, and on being told Wallace's menace of firing upon the town, in case of the appearance in it of men in arms, he let the people know all orders from the General, which were, at all events to prevent the Pirates from landing, or receiving supplies from the shore; and that instead of being intimidated from defending their property, by fear of the town being fired upon, they might be assured he would destroy the town, rather than the Pirates should land in, or draw supplies or advantage from it.

It is probable this measure will be adopted with respect to all the sea port towns in America; so that no more of them will experience the fate of Boston, where many thousands, relying on the faith of an inhuman Villain, have long been starving to death by inches, under every circumstance of distress, and many more thousands have been coerced or plundered of their property. — But Vengeance will soon overtake the wretches who have been actors in this horrid tragedy!

An unhappy accident happened on Monday last, at a review of some of the military companies of this city; as they were exercising, a man in the rear rank happened to have a gun which, unknown to him, was loaded with small shot, and went off; where-by two men, one in the center, the other in the front rank, were hurt, and others in the field narrowly escaped. One of the men had only a slight contusion on the back of his head, but the other was badly wounded in the jaw, on the back part of which, a number of shot had penetrated, and lodged near the ear; but we hear none of the wounds were mortal. The man who fired the gun, was so shocked, that he instantly fell to the ground, with the two that were shot.

Last Week died at his Seat in Suffolk County, on Long Island, in an advanced Age, David Jones, Esq. He was Speaker of the General Assembly, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Province many Years; and in both Stations acquitted himself with much Honour and Integrity.

[The proceedings &c. of the inhabitants of Cow Neck &c. came to hand so late, that it was impossible to be got into this paper.]

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

New-York, October 18, 1775.

WHEREAS it is highly necessary for the sake of liberty, that the duration of the power of all persons entrusted with high authority, should be limited to a short period, and more especially when they are nominated by, and their authority delegated unto them from the body of the people,

Resolved therefore, That this Congress shall be dissolved on Tuesday the fourteenth day of November next; and so far as it appears to us highly necessary that a Provincial Congress should exist until the disputes between Great Britain and America, shall be adjusted; and that the members of that Congress should be so proportioned as to give a due weight of representation to the several parts of the Colony, It is therefore recommended to the good people of this Colony, that those who are qualified to vote for Representatives in General Assembly, do choose such persons as they can confide in to represent them as Deputies of this Colony in Provincial Congress, until the second Tuesday in May next, unless a reconciliation with Great Britain shall sooner take place; and that the Deputies so chosen, meet at the City of New-York, on the said fourteenth day of November next. And it is further recommended, that the election be held at the usual places for election of Representatives in General Assembly in the several counties, on Tuesday the seventh day of November next, by the respective Committees of the several counties, or at such other places as the said Committees shall previously appoint and duly notify to their several counties.

And in order to proportion the members of each county, it is resolved, that the City

and County of New York have twenty one members; the City and County of Albany, twelve members; the county of Dutchess, nine members; the county of Westchester nine members; the county of Ulster, eight members; the county of Suffolk, eight members; the county of Orange, six members; the county of Queen's, eight members; the county of King's, four members; the county of Richmond, four members; the county of Tryon, four members; the county of Cumberland, three members; the county of Gloucester, two members; the county of Charlotte, two members.

A true Copy from the Minutes, ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

To the Inhabitants of NEW-YORK.

It gives me concern, in this time of public difficulty and danger, to find we have in this city, no place of daily general meeting, where we might hear and communicate intelligence from every quarter, and freely confer with one another, on every matter that concerns us. Such a place of general meeting, is of very great advantage in many respects, especially at such a time as this, besides the satisfaction it affords, and the sociable disposition it has a tendency to keep up among us, which was never more wanted than at this time. To answer all these, and many other good and useful purposes, Coffee Houses have been universally deemed the most convenient places of resort, because at a small expense of time or money, persons wanted may be found and spoke with, appointments may be made, the current news heard, and whatever it most concerns us to know. In all cities therefore, and large towns that I have seen in the British dominions, sufficient encouragement has been given to support one or more Coffee Houses in a genteel manner. How comes it then that New York, the most central, and one of the largest and most populous cities in British America, cannot support one Coffee House! — It is a scandal to the city and its inhabitants to be destitute of such a convenience, for want of due encouragement. A coffee-house indeed, here is! a very good and comfortable one, extremely well tended and accommodated, but it is frequented but by an inconsiderable number of people; and I have observed with surprise, that but a small part of those who do frequent it, contribute anything at all to the expense of it, but come in and go out without calling for, or paying any thing to the house. In all the Coffee houses in London, it is customary for every one that comes in, to call for at least a dish of Coffee, or leave the value of one, which is but reasonable, because when the keepers of these houses, have been at the expense of fitting them up and providing all necessaries for the accommodation of company, every one that comes to receive the benefit of these conveniences, ought to contribute something towards the expense of them.

To each individual, this expense is a trifle, quite inconsiderable, but to the keeper of one of these houses, it is an article of great importance, and essential to the support and continuance of it. I have therefore, since I frequented the Coffee-House in this city, and observed the numbers that came in without spending any thing, often wondered how the expense of the house was supported, or what inducement the person who kept it could have to continue it. At the same time, I could not help being equally surprised at the disposition of people who acted in this manner; or their thoughtlessness in neglecting to contribute to the support of a house, which their business or pleasure induced them to frequent; especially, as I have met with no Coffee House in my travels, better accommodated with attendance, or any liquors that could be expected in a Coffee-House.

I have of late observed, that the house is almost deserted, and don't wonder that fires and candles are not lighted as usual; it is rather surprising they were continued so long. I am convinced the interest of the person who keeps it, must, without a speedy alteration, soon induce her to drop the business and shut up her house; and I cannot help feeling concern that a very useful and worthy person, who has always behaved well in her station, should not be treated with more generosity and kindness by her fellow citizens. I am concerned too, for my own convenience, and for the honour of the city, to find that it will not support one Coffee House!

A Friend to the City.

DRUMS and FIFES,

AND all Sorts MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS made in the neatest Manner, and on the shortest Notice, without taking advantage of the Times.

By DAVID WOLHAUPTER,

Musical Instrument Maker, in Fair Street, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

N. B. Said Wolhaupter has for Sale, choice of Drums and Fifes ready made.

POET'S CORNER.

WHENCE this wild uproar, Oh ye muses tell!
Are raging furies from the shades of hell,
Seated in triumph on the British throne?
Or is the sceptre swayed by George alone?
'Tis George, ye Demons! cease your anxious care,
While he presides your aid is needless there!
Bate, North and Hutchinson, his foul insipies,
You may securely to your cells retire.
What guile so black, such vengeance to provoke?
Why thus Heaven's wrath against Britannia smokes?
Is there no scourge which justice might employ
By milder means, Britannia to destroy?
Why not a Caligula wear the crown
And Britain only sink beneath his frown?
Why not a Nero left for blood-lust's kind?
Whose lenity might spare half human kind?
What e'er the muse of ancient tyrants told,
Shall be henceforth in dark oblivion rolled.
And if we bards in mournful strains shall sing
The bloody tragic deeds of Britain's king!
What bloody schemes his cabinet disclose,
The groans of millions shall him to expose!
His mercy, death on his best friends bestow'd,
What scenes of slaughter, and what seas of blood!
His subjects' foes must wear the galling chain,
Implore relief by death, but all in vain.
Some O'erman the tragic tale shall tell,
While grief and pity Turkish bosoms swell.
The British court the Hottentots shall deem
Or such depravity of nature deem.
These facts posterity shall disbelieve
That Britain once did law to Europe give—
That justice once the British sceptre sway'd,
That nations once her righteous laws obey'd.
That once her power made hush thy tyrants cease,
Child's no fiercer war, and gave the nations peace!
Till Heaven, vindictive vengeance to display,
Placed in the hand of George, Imperial sway!
When savage blood-hounds at his sweet command,
Roll'd devastation o'er the destin'd land—
Gave Britain up to the revouring flame
And put a period to his eav'd name!
'Tis false all, posterity maintain,
Rankin'd was never disgraced by such a reign!
'Tis but poetic fiction, they'll agree,
Such barbarous tyrants could never be!
Thus Britain shall by future bards be sung,
Like ancient Num in the Grecian song.
The tyrant smiles on mountains of the Nile,
The silent bounds, his fury can't restrain!
His death's o'er the west his iron hand,
His minions of death, at his command,
Pre'mise to tread with their unhallowed feet,
This fertile soil, his freedom's happy seat.
Ye sons of Freedom, Heaven's peculiar care,
With all the bright appendages of war,
Bid thy'ing justice from its slumber rise,
And execute the vengeance of the skies.
Such like - mighty deluge on the foe,
And send them howling to the shades below.

LONDON, September 7.

When the Scotch nominal reinforcement of 10,000 men, which most probably will not exceed 3,000, are failed for America, a very intelligent correspondent balances the account thus, viz. 1000 dead on the voyage, and by the flux, within six weeks, after their landing; 1000 dead by the severity of the frigid zone climate, and for want of provisions; 1000 killed by the Provincials, or deserted. His conclusion therefore is, to leave the intended reinforcement at home, to defend us against our enemies, who may think themselves invited, through our nakedness to invade us.

In the reign of Augustus, Quintilius Varus, at the head of the best and choicest legions of the whole empire, either for valour, discipline, or experience, invaded the territories of the Germans; and being induced to follow them into their forests and marshes, was attacked by night, and entirely cut off with the loss of all his army. This defeat so affected Augustus, that he never after recovered his spirits. He was heard often in the greatest anguish to cry out, "Varus, restore me my legions." Should our parliamentary army go out of their encampments, the Americans will cut them off to a man. And should our natural enemies, the French and Spaniards, who have a large fleet out at sea, invade us when the flower of our army is left in America, will not our Sovereign cry out with Augustus, "Gage, restore me my soldiers!"

Several warehouses below Tooley-street, towards Rotherhithe, are so filled with warm sweating wheat, that they smell to the passers by just like so many malt kilns.—Blessed effects of monopoly unrestrained by law.

ESCAPED from Springfield Gaol, on Monday the 2d instant, JONATHAN HAMPTON, of New York, the maker carpenter, taken at the Light House Island Boston: He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, short curled hair, something hard of hearing; had on a blue fur coat, darkish brown coat, green jacket, black breeches, a pair of mixed coloured ribbed stockings, silver shoe and knee buckles, floss buttons of an oval shape. Whoever shall take up said Jonathan Hampton, and convey him to me at Springfield, or secure him in any gaol, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges, paid by me.

ABNER SMITH, Gaoler.
Springfield, October 4. 1775. (10 13)

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, an English convict servant man, named BENJAMIN SAGERS, a blacksmith and gunsmith by trade, a very slight round face, about five feet 11 inches high, has a remarkable downy looking, short light hair, and several scars on his head and face: Had on when he went away, a white shirt, blue coat, striped trousers, spotted stockings, new pumps, and an old beaver hat out in the fashion: may probably forge a pass, as he writes a good hand. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall have, if twenty miles from home, Forty Shillings, if forty miles, Four Pounds, if eighty miles, Eight Pounds, and if one hundred miles, the above Reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

AWRAY RICHARDSON.
R. Run away, following the 24th instant from the Subscriber, near door to the Coffee House, an apprentice lad named Gerrard Stiles, 18 years of age, about five feet and an half high, slim made, brown hair and complexion, and freckled face. Had on or took with him, several shirts white and checked, a pair buckskin breeches and a pair of new trousers, thread and woolen stockings, a pair of round plated buckles, a new pale blue cloth coat and waistcoat, mohair buttons; a mixt homespun, and a new striped jacket, a woolen and a castor hat, both fashionably made. Whoever takes up and returns the said apprentice, if taken up in the county of New York, shall receive twenty shillings, and if taken out of the county, three pounds reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

DANIEL SICKLES.
This Week will be Published,
A TREATISE, ENTITLED,
Plain Concise Practical Remarks
on the Treatment of WOUNDS and FRACTURES,
With a short APPENDIX on Camp and Military Hospitals; principally designed for the use of young military surgeons in North America.
By JOHN JONES, M. D.
Professor of Surgery, King's College, New York.
As there are but a small number printed, of this useful, and at this time highly necessary work, Notice is hereby given to all persons, who desire any of the BOOKS, that if they do not apply very soon, they will probably be disappointed.—It is supposed the price will be Four Shillings, stitched, or Five Shillings, half bound.

Just published.
By SHOBER and LOUDON,
And to be sold at their Printing Office, and at LOUDON'S Book Store, near the Coffee House,
The NEW-YORK and COUNTRY
ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1776.
CONTAINING all the necessary Articles useful in an Almanack, with the Addition of many curious Anecdotes, Receipts, poetical Pieces; also the Words of Command used in the Manual Exercise, and an accurate Plan of Boston, with the different situations of the Provincials, and the Ministerial Armies, &c.
At the same Place may be had, Divine Songs for Children.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD,
R. UN AWAY from the Subscriber, living in Orange County, precinct of New Cornwall, early on Monday morning the 18th ult. a Negro man named CAMBRIDGE, about 38 years of age, about five feet four inches high, thick and well made, talks like a new Negro, and when a little confused, hardly to be understood: Had on when he went away, a blue coat, green jacket faced with red, blue breeches, new shoes, and a new wool hat, home made, a linen check shirt, took with him two old brown homespun jackets, one new shirt, two trousers, and one pair of blue and white striped trousers; has a scar on the upper part of his forehead, walks crippling, toes turned out, supposed he will make for New York, and attempt to get on board a man of war, having communicated these his intentions to one of his companions.—Whoever takes up said Negro, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

GILBERT WEEKS.
THREE POUNDS REWARD.
STOLEN from the Subscriber, living at Newfoundland, in the county of Bergen, and township of Pampton, one light blue cloth coat, one light drab coloured coat and jacket, one old homespun blue jacket, one gun, and several other articles not yet known, supposed to be taken by one David John, a well set man, about five feet three inches high, black hair, much marked with the small pox, and has an impediment in his speech.—Whoever shall apprehend and secure the thief and clothes, so that the owner may have them again, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN YERRY KNOUSE.
A Negro man, supposed to be a runaway, who had on a light coloured fur coat, a red vest, striped trousers, white stockings, and a brown checked handkerchief, and having with him a bundle, was seen travelling the road in North-Castle, near the house of the subscriber, who attempted to take him up, but he made his escape after dropping a bundle, which contained the following articles, viz. a beaver hat, half worn, a brown vest with white metal buttons, three linen, and one checked shirt, one homespun frock, and one pair of drilling breeches. The owner of the above cloaths, may have them on proving his property, and paying charges.

WILLIAM FORMAN.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the Fair at Westchester, will be held as usual, on the last Tuesday of this instant, October, where sheep, cattle, &c. will be exposed to sale, with all sorts of country produce.

DRUMS

MADE and sold by Philip Pelton, upper end of Queen-street, and by Daniel Pelton, in Chapel Street, now called Breckman Street, equal to any that have been imported, for sound or beauty. As said Peltons have great variety on hand, any gentlemen may be served at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The purchasers may depend upon having their Drums tun'd to found well.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late William Butler, of this city, merchant, deceased, by bond, note or book debt, to pay the same to the subscribers, or to Jacob Rhinelanders; and all persons that have any demands against the said estate are requested to bring in their accounts for payment.

JAMES DESBROSSES, jun. Executor.
SARAH BUTLER, Executrix.
N. B. An assortment of dry goods, and sundry other articles on hand, which will be sold reasonably, to close the sale.

New-York August 20. 1775.
Now Selling off very low for CASH.
At the STORE of
ROBERT GAULT,
In MAIDEN LANE.

A large and general Assortment of GOODS,
Among which are the following:
SUPERFINE, middling, and coarse cloths; coatings, friers, cuffs, &c. (waistings, flannels, rattinets, shalloons, crapes, camlets, durans, tammies, stuffs, calimancoes, program, silverets, poplins, bombazines, Marcellies quilting, dimities, drawboys, buckaback, thickets, jeans, bed ticks, plain and figured satins, plain and figured modes, ducapes, plain and striped lustrings, mantuas, taffetas, perians, &c. and worsted breeches pieces; men's, women's, and boys' silk, thread, cotton, and worsted stockings; plain and figured velvet, India and English chinis, calicoes, cottons, cambricks, muslins, lawns; silk, keatings, and Scots handkerchiefs; ribbons, fans, men's and women's silk and leather gloves, black and white lace and edgings, tapes, bindings, gold and silver buttons, twist ditto, breeches, ear-rings, necklaces, &c. &c.
Also, a large assortment of hard ware, useful and ornamental china, glass, plated ware, and looking glasses.

What remains on hand of the above goods, on Tuesday the 24th instant, will that day be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE.—The Vendue to begin at Ten o'clock in the morning, and continue until all is sold.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the New Jersey Society, for the relief of the widows and children of deceased Presbyterian Ministers, that they are to meet, agreeable to their adjournment, at Elizabeth Town, the first Wednesday in November next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.
A. MACWHORTER, Sec'y.

October 2d. 1775.

Just arrived from PHILADELPHIA,
DOCTOR HILL'S new imported great STOMACHIC TINCTURE, being a very excellent medicine for all weak stomachs, as it procures a good healthy appetite, and a sound digestion; for as most diseases have their origin contracted, by the use of this Tincture they may be prevented.
Also a fresh quantity of Dr. Hill's American Balm; whose great efficacy is so well known to cure the most inveterate disorders, in the breast, as shortness of breath, colds, coughs, and whooping coughs in children. Many persons, from a proper use and continuing the same a reasonable time, have received great benefit and relief, and some have been effectually cured of the most painful rheumatism, cholic, gravel and consumptions.—Dr. Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapped about each bottle, the price therein mentioned, viz.
In the following money: 1. for the poor and indigent it is allowed to be sold at New York, at 1s. 10d. per bottle, or 2s. 6d. by the dozen.
To prevent counterfeits, both the balm and tincture are (by appointment) to be sold by Michael Hoffman, shop-keeper, living in the Broad Way, near the O'wego-Market, and by none else in this city.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
On HUNTER'S-QUAY, has for Sale,
A FEW hampers of best London porter, old Madeira, Tenerife, Frontinac, Malaga, and Red Port, Jamaica spirits, brandy, arrack, Scotch barley, and Scotch harrings in kegs, rice, fig blue, and English cheese. Also,
A few Logs square Timber.

EARTHENWARE,
NOW manufacturing, and to be sold at the well-known House called Katchemet's Mead House, about mid way between the New City Hall, and the Tea Water Pump, on the left hand side of the road as you go out of the city; where city and country store-keepers may be supplied with any quantity of said Ware, at reasonable rates. The Ware is far superior to the generality, and equal to the best of any imported from Philadelphia, or elsewhere, and consists of butter, water, pickle and oyster pots, porringers, milk pans of several fashions, of several fashions, chamber pots, quart and pint mugs, quart, pint and half pint bowls, of various colours; small cups of different shapes, striped and coloured dishes of divers colours, pudding pans and wash basins, sauce pans, and a variety of other sorts of ware; too tedious to particularise, by the manufacturer, late from Philadelphia.

JONATHAN DURELL.
N. B. The purchaser of twenty shillings, or upwards, may depend on having it delivered in any part of this city, without charge.

THE Printer hereof is obliged to request all his Customers, whose Accounts have been twelve Months, or a longer Time standing, to make immediate Payment, otherwise, as the increase of his Customers, has increased his Expense, without any immediate proportionable increase of Profit; he shall find himself distressed by that very Custom that was kindly intended for his Benefit, and be in a few Weeks under the Necessity of stopping his Paper.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, and now confined in Gaol at the White Plains, in Westchester county, an indentured runaway servant man, named John Oyden, belonging to Mr. John Chips of Morris county, who may have him, on application to the subscriber, and paying charges.
GILBERT OGDEN.
September 28. 1775.

ON Sunday July 30th, the house of the subscriber was broke open and robbed of sundry articles, viz. a silver watch, with a silver dial plain, marked Lutter, the number forgot; a silver punch lade with a mahogany handle, marked on the bottom R. C. a large table spoon, mark unknown; a pair of silver shoe buckles, 2 pairs marked R. C. and a P. C.; an odd ditto marked J. S.; a pair of silver carved huge buckles; 3 silver tea spoons, 6 odd do. one of them marked M. C. a flower box in the form of a beaver hat, with sundry pieces of old gold and silver, viz. a half phanorion, 4 half guineas, 9 dollars, and a French crown, sundry notes of bank, one of Abraham Fischer, for 20s. a bill of sale for a negro wench, purchased from Neal Shaw, and 100, which is on the back; and a bag of copper. Whoever shall find on the goods, and apprehend the thief, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward from

RICHARD CORNISH.

SAMUEL PRINCE,
CABINET-MAKER.

At the Sign of the CHEST OF DRAWERS
in WILLIAM-STREET, near the North Church,
In NEW-YORK,
MAKES and sells, all Sorts of CABINET-WORK in the neatest manner, and on the lowest terms. Orders for the WEST-INDIES, and elsewhere, completed, on the shortest notice.
He has now on Hand, for SALE,
A PARCEL of the most elegant furniture, made of Mahogany, of the very best quality, such as
Chests of drawers, Bureau,
Chests upon chests, Dining,
Cloth presses, Card,
Dress, Breakfast,
Dress, and book cases, of
different sorts, } TABLES.
Chairs of many different and new patterns, }
And many other sorts of Cabinet work, very cheap. }
JOHN KEATING,

FOR the best sort of good, clean, dry, white linen RAGS, and so in proportion for those of an inferior sort.
Good encouragement given to Journey-men Paper makers, by said Keating, 73—
TO THE PUBLIC.

THE
NEW STAGE COACHES,

THAT constantly ply between New York and Philadelphia, the one sets out from Powles Hook ferry, opposite New York, and the other from Mr. Little's, in Fourth Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, at the sign of the Indian Queen, in Philadelphia, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at or before sunrise; and meet at Princeton the same nights, where they exchange passengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia; so as to perform the journey in two days from New York to Philadelphia. The price for each passenger in the coach, thirty shillings, and out passengers twenty shillings, each passenger allowed to take 14 lb. baggage, and above that, to pay two pence per pound.

THE FLYING MACHINE

STILL continues, and sets out every Monday and Thursday morning, from Powles Hook ferry opposite New York, and from the sign of the Cross keys in Philadelphia, at the corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, and meet at Princeton the same nights, exchange passengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia, so as to perform the journey in two days. The price for each passenger twenty one shillings, and goods as usual, only each passenger allowed 14 lb. The passengers are desired to cross over the ferry to Powles Hook the evening before, as the stages set off early.

It is hoped that this very expensive undertaking will meet with encouragement from all Ladies and Gentlemen, as they may depend upon punctual performance, by the public's most obliged servant,
JOHN MERCEREAU.

CLOCKS and WATCHES,
Made and Repaired by

WILLIAM PEARSON,
CLOCK and WATCH MAKER.

In the Broadway.

HE likewise intends to open a School, on the first of September, where Gentlemen's children may be instructed in that solemn branch of worship, called VOCAL MUSIC, in the newest and most approved method.
As he does not intend to take more than twelve Scholars, in order to enable him to do them justice. Those Gentlemen who choose to subscribe, will be pleased to leave their names with Mr. Holt, or the subscriber, at twelve shillings a quarter, and six shillings entrance; the School days are to be on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from two to four in the afternoon.—Those young Ladies and Gentlemen who choose to employ him, may be taught on the same evenings, at two dollars a quarter, and one dollar entrance.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.